46. (Amended) A manufacturing method as defined in claim 45, wherein the magnetoresistive effective type thin film element of the thin film magnetic head is manufactured by a
patterning method comprising the steps:forming a thin film to be milled on a given base
material, forming a polymethylglutarimide layer on the thin film to be milled, forming a
photoresist layer on the polymethylglutarimide layer, exposing and developing the
photoresist layer via a given mask, partially removing the remaining polymethylglutarinide
layer with an alkaline water solution to form a pre-resist pattern constructed of the photoresist
layer as a top layer and the polymethylglutarinide layer as a bottom layer, ash-treating the
pre-resist pattern to a narrowed resist pattern, and milling the thin film to be milled via the
resist pattern to obtain a patterned thin film.

## **REMARKS**

Claims 1 - 46 are pending. By this Preliminary Amendment, claims 3, 6, 10, 13, 16, 19, 20, 23, 26, 29, 30, 33, 36, 39, 40, 43, 44 and 46 are amended to remove multiple dependencies. Prompt and favorable examination on the merits is respectfully requested.

The attached Appendix includes marked-up copies of each rewritten claim (37 C.F.R. 1.121(c)(1)(ii)).

Respectfully submitted,

Registration No. 27,075

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JAO:JSA/kaf

Date: October 1, 2001

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## **APPENDIX**

Changes to Claims:

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The following are marked-up versions of the amended claims:

- 3. (Amended) A fabricating method as defined in claim 1 or 2, wherein the pre-resist pattern and the resist pattern is composed of a photoresist layer as a top layer and a polymethylglutarimide layer as a bottom layer.
- 6. (Amended) A fabricating method as defined in claim 1 or 2, wherein the pre-resist pattern and the resist pattern is made of a picture reversion type photoresist which is made by adding a negative working agent to a positive type photoresist including a mixture of alkaline soluble phenol resin and naphtoquinonediazido.
- 10. (Amended) A fabricating method as defined in claim 1 or 2, wherein the pre-resist pattern and the resist pattern is made of a novolac type positive photoresist containing an additive phenol dissolution accelerator.
- 13. (Amended) A method for patterning a thin film using a resist pattern as defined in any one of claims 1-12 claim 1.
- 16. (Amended) A patterning method as defined in claim 14 or 15, wherein the pre-resist pattern and the resist pattern have their respective T-shaped or reversed trapezoid longitudinal cross sections.
- 19. (Amended) A patterning method as defined in claim 17 or 18, wherein the ashing treatment is carried out by using a process gas composed of oxygen gas containing at least one of fluorine-based gas and nitrogen/hydrogen gas mixture.

- 20. (<u>Amended</u>) A patterning method as defined in claim 17 or 18, wherein the pre-resist pattern and the resist pattern have their respective T-shaped or reversed trapezoid longitudinal cross sections.
- 23. (Amended) A patterning method as defined in claim 21 or 22, wherein the pre-resist pattern and the resist pattern have their respective T-shaped or reversed trapezoid longitudinal cross sections.
- 26. (Amended) A patterning method as defined in claim 24 or 25, wherein the pre-resist pattern and the resist pattern have their respective T-shaped or reversed trapezoid longitudinal cross sections.
- 29. (Amended) A patterning method as defined in claim 27 or 28, wherein the ashing treatment is carried out by using a process gas composed of oxygen gas containing at least one of fluorine-based gas and nitrogen/hydrogen gas mixture.
- 30. (Amended) A patterning method as defined in claim 27 or 28, wherein the pre-resist pattern and the resist pattern have their respective T-shaped or reversed trapezoid longitudinal cross sections.
- 33. (<u>Amended</u>) A patterning method as defined in claim 31 o<del>r 32</del>, wherein the pre-resist pattern and the resist pattern have their respective T-shaped or reversed trapezoid longitudinal cross sections.
- 36. (<u>Amended</u>) A patterning method as defined in claim 34 or 35, wherein the pre-resist pattern and the resist pattern have their respective T-shaped or reversed trapezoid longitudinal cross sections.

- 39. (Amended) A patterning method as defined in claim 37 or 38, wherein the ashing treatment is carried out by using a process gas composed of oxygen gas containing at least one of fluorine-based gas and nitrogen/hydrogen gas mixture.
- 40. (<u>Amended</u>) A patterning method as defined in claim 37 or 38, wherein the pre-resist pattern and the resist pattern have their respective T-shaped or reversed trapezoid longitudinal cross sections.
- 43. (<u>Amended</u>) A patterning method as defined in claim 41 or 42, wherein the pre-resist pattern and the resist pattern have their respective T-shaped or reversed trapezoid longitudinal cross sections.
- 44. (<u>Amended</u>) A method for manufacturing a micro device, using a patterning method for a thin film as defined in any one of claims 13-43 claim 13.
- 46. (Amended) A manufacturing method as defined in claim 45, wherein the magnetoresistive effective type thin film element of the thin film magnetic head is manufactured by the a patterning method comprising the steps:forming a thin film to be milled on a given base material, forming a polymethylglutarimide layer on the thin film to be milled, forming a photoresist layer on the polymethylglutarimide layer, exposing and developing the photoresist layer via a given mask, partially removing the remaining polymethylglutarinide layer with an alkaline water solution to form a pre-resist pattern constructed of the photoresist layer as a top layer and the polymethylglutarinide layer as a bottom layer, ash-treating the pre-resist pattern to a narrowed resist pattern, and milling the thin film to be milled via the resist pattern to obtain a patterned thin film as defined in any one of claims 13-43.